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ABSTRACT

This U.S. Government publication provides an overview of the welfare titles of the Social Security Act. In Section One, pending legislation (H.R. 3434, H.R. 3091, and S.1184) is reviewed. Section Two describes child welfare, foster care and adoption programs. Current law and legislative proposals concerning child welfare services, foster care and adoption assistance are susaarized in a format designed for easy comparison. Statistical data in 18 tables concerning Title XX services, allocations, eligibility criteria, training funds, and AFDC costs and program participants are included. (Author/RH)

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Staff Data and Materials Relating to

Social and Child Welfare Services

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*

Data and Materials Prepared by the Staff of the
Committee on Finance for the Use of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, New York, *Chairman*

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I. Social Services and Child Care

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

In addition to providing Federal funding for cash public assistance to certain categories of needy individuals, the welfare titles of the Social Security Act have provided funding for a variety of social services programs. Originally, the costs of social services were considered a part of the administrative costs of operating cash public assistance programs, but subsequent amendments provided separate recognition of social services programs, expanded their availability to persons not receiving cash assistance, permitted funding of services provided by other than the welfare agency itself (including services by non-public agencies), and increased the Federal rate of matching to 75 percent (90 percent in the case of family planning services).

Prior to fiscal year 1973, Federal matching for social services, like Federal matching for welfare payments, was mandatory and open-ended. Every dollar a State spent for social services was matched by three Federal dollars. In 1971 and 1972 particularly, States made use of these provisions to increase at a rapid rate the amount of Federal money going into social services programs.

In 1972, the Congress established a $2.5 billion annual ceiling on the amount of Federal funding for social services programs effective for fiscal year 1973 and subsequent fiscal years. Under this overall national ceiling, each State has a ceiling established which is based on its population relative to the population of the entire Nation.

In 1974, Congress substantially revised the statutes governing the social services programs. The 1974 legislation transferred the provisions governing social services programs from the cash public assistance titles of the Social Security Act to a new separate services title (title XX). The Federal matching percentage for services remained at 75 percent under the new title XX program and the overall ceiling of $2.5 billion allocated among the States on a population basis was not changed.

HEW estimates that nearly all States are expected to use all or close to all of their title XX funds in 1979. A substantial number of States are spending more than their allotments on services which would qualify for title XX funding, and are paying for them out of State and local funds.

Individuals and families may qualify for federally matched social services only if they meet certain income requirements. States may not provide services, other than protective services, family planning services, and information and referral services to families with incomes above 115 percent of the State median income. (See table 7 for use of funds by category of recipients.) For 1980, this ranges from a low of $16,830 for a family of four in Mississippi, to a high of $36,937 in Alaska. (See table 4.)

States use their title XX money in very different ways, depending on their own State-determined needs. On a national basis, the service for which the largest amount of money is being spent is child day care. HEW estimates for 1979 indicate that about 21 percent of all Federal social services funds will be spent for child day care. Homemaker/chore services are expected to account for slightly more than 12 percent of all funds in 1979, and education, training and employment services are estimated to account for an additional 10 percent. Protective services and child foster care services together will account for another 16 percent of total spending. (See tables 5 and 6.)

In addition to providing for the funding of social services, title XX also provides for funding "personnel training and retraining directly related to the provision of those services (including both short- and long-term training at educational institutions through grants to such institutions or by direct financial assistance to students enrolled in such institutions)." Federal funding for training costs, like other Federal funding under title XX, is on a 75 percent Federal, 25 percent non-Federal basis. Training funding, however, is not governed by the overall title XX funding ceiling but is completely open-ended. The President's budget for fiscal year 1980, citing recent rapid growth in expenditures for training, proposed legislation to place a limit on Federal funding for training for each State equal to 3 percent of its title XX allocation. This limit would have been phased in over a 2-year period. Table 9 shows the most recent estimates of expected Federal costs of title XX in fiscal 1979 and indicates the relationship between that funding level and each State's allocation under a $2.9 billion ceiling on services funding.

Among other provisions in the 1974 social services amendments was formal incorporation into the title XX program of certain standards for child care services funded under the title XX program. The child care standards were a modified version of the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements which were published in 1968. The Federal Interagency Requirements had previously been applicable to child care under the social services program but compliance with them had not been monitored.

The standards for child care were to have become effective beginning October 1, 1975. However, because the imposition of the standards relating to staffing would have increased the cost of operation of the program and because of disagreement as to the appropriateness of the standards, Congress enacted legislation postponing their implementation on a mandatory basis, pending a study of their appropriateness which the law required be conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The findings of that study were published in July 1978 and the Department is currently holding hearings on proposed regulations which it expects to issue in final form before the end of calendar year 1979.

The legislation enacted in 1976 by the 94th Congress, in addition to suspending the implementation of the staffing standards for child care, also provided for a temporary increase in the limit on Federal funding under the title XX program. The amount made available was $40 million for the calendar quarter July–September 1976, and $200 million for fiscal year 1977. The additional funding was allocated among the States in the same way as the permanent $2.5 billion limit, i.e., on a population basis. The new funds were made available to the States on

a 100 percent Federal funding basis and could not exceed the amount of State expenditures for child care.

Subsequent legislation enacted by the Congress extended these temporary funding provisions for fiscal years 1978 and 1979, thus providing the States with an additional $200 million in title XX funds for those years. In addition, the 95th Congress raised the basic $2.5 billion ceiling on social services spending to $2.7 billion for fiscal year 1979, thereby providing in that year a total of $2.9 billion for social services, including the special funding for child care. Unless there is new extending legislation, the annual amount of Federal funding for title XX services will revert to $2.5 billion (the amount provided under the permanent ceiling) as of October 1, 1979. (See table 1 for State-by-State allocations for fiscal year 1979.)

The legislation enacted in 1976 (P.L. 94–401) also included temporary provisions designed to encourage the employment of welfare recipients in child care jobs. The welfare recipient employment incentive tax credit, which provided a 20 percent credit for the expenses incurred by employers in hiring welfare recipients was made applicable to child care jobs. States were also authorized to use the new funds made available for child care services to reimburse employers for the costs of hiring welfare recipients to the extent that the costs were not met through the tax credit. The provision for tax credit for child care providers was later extended by the Congress, and credits are now available under the WIN tax credit provisions enacted in Public Law 95–600. The special authorization for use of title XX funds for hiring day care workers was twice extended by the Congress, but expired September 30, 1978. Legislation which included amendments to extend this provision was passed by the House and reported by the Finance Committee, but did not reach enactment prior to the end of the 95th Congress. On March 28, 1979 the Senate passed H.R. 3091, amended to provide for an extension and modification of the child care amendments, along with certain amendments related to services for alcoholics and addicts, retroactive to October 1, 1978. However, House conferees have thus far not agreed to the Senate amendments. (See table 8 for State spending for grants for child care workers.)

(NOTE: In addition to its social services provisions, H.R. 3091 as passed by the Senate extended and made permanent a provision related to the child support enforcement program. This provision, which also lapsed on October 1, 1978, authorized funding of child support services for nonwelfare families.)

B. PENDING LEGISLATION

In addition to H.R. 3091, as already passed by the Senate, the committee has several other bills pending before it which relate to the social services program. These include H.R. 3434, the Social Services and Child Welfare Amendments of 1979, which was passed by the House on August 2, 1979. H.R. 3434 includes most of the provisions proposed by the Administration in its draft social services legislation. Two major differences are: (1) the Administration proposed a $2.9 billion permanent ceiling on title XX funds, instead of the $3.1 billion amount approved by the House; and (2) the Administration proposed a permanent ceiling on social services training funds, rather than a 1-year ceiling as under the House bill.

Senator Moynihan has also introduced a bill, S. 1184, to increase the title XX funding ceiling, to make changes in the allocation formula, and to place a flexible limit on training funds. These bills are described below. (Table 2 shows State allocations under various funding levels. Table 9 shows the amounts States estimate they will spend for social services training in 1979 compared with what they would receive if if they were limited to 3 percent of their share of the $2.9 b. ceiling.

H.R. 3434, As Passed by the House

H.R. 3434, the Social Services and Child Welfare Amendments of 1979, includes a number of provisions affecting the title XX program. These are:

Increase in ceiling on funding.—The House bill would raise the ceiling on title XX funds to $3.1 billion beginning in fiscal year 1980.

Special allocation for child care services.—Under the House bill, $200 million of the funds available to the States under the $3.1 billion ceiling would be available for two fiscal years, 1980 and 1981, for child care services, with no State matching requirement.

Authority to make grants for hiring welfare recipients as child care workers.—H.R. 3434 would permit States to use their share of the $200 million available for child care services in fiscal years 1980 and 1981 for grants to employers who hire welfare recipients as child care workers. (As noted above, this authority expired September 30, 1978. Thus, the House bill provides for a lapse in this authority in fiscal year 1979.) The bill would also extend those other provisions of law which expired September 30, 1978 which stipulated that the grants may be used to reimburse up to $5,000 a year of the wages of an eligible welfare recipient working in a public or nonprofit private facility and up to $4,000 a year of the wages of a welfare recipient employed by a profitmaking facility. As under prior law, in order to qualify for such grants a child care facility would have to be one in which at least 20 percent of the children receiving services have their care paid for under the State title XX program.

Provisions related to the employment of welfare recipients in child care jobs were included in H.R. 3091 which has already been passed by the Senate and is pending in conference. These provisions of H.R. 3091 differs from H.R. 3434 in the following respects:

H.R. 3091 would make the authority to use title XX funds for hiring welfare recipients permanent;

H.R. 3091 would be retroactive to October 1, 1978—the point at which prior authority lapsed (this is not considered to involve any additional cost inasmuch as spending for the program would still be governed by the overall $2.9 billion ceiling);

H.R. 3091 would increase from $5,000 to $6,000 the maximum combined tax credit and title XX reimbursement (conforming to changes made by the 95th Congress in the tax credit); and

H.R. 3091 contains certain other elements designed to perfect and better coordinate this provision with the WIN tax credit amendments in Public Law 95-600.

Ceiling on training funds.—Under present law, funding for social services training is available to the States on an open-ended entitlement basis, with the Federal Government paying 75 percent of all State expenditures. The House bill would establish a limit, for one year

(fiscal year 1980), on the amount of Federal matching funds available to the States for training. The limit for each State would be equal to three percent of that State's 1980 allotment under the title XX funding ceiling. If this limit would cause the State to receive less in 1980 than it received in 1979, the State would be eligible for an additional amount equal to two-thirds of the amount by which Federal training funds received in fiscal 1979 exceeded three percent of its fiscal 1980 allotment. The bill provides that, beginning in fiscal year 1981, no payment may be made for training except in accordance with a training plan approved by the Secretary which, at a minimum, describes how training needs were assessed and how the assessment was used to structure the training programs, the individuals to be trained, and the training resources to be used; demonstrates that the training activities have a direct relationship to the title XX program and to the State's staffing needs; and describes the State's plan to monitor training programs and to evaluate the staff training program.

Consultation with local officials.—States would be required, prior to publication of their proposed title XX plan, to give public notice of intent to consult with the chief elected officials of the political subdivisions of their State and provide such officials the opportunity to present their views. A summary of the principal views of the local officials would have to be included in the plan.

Multiyear planning.—Beginning in fiscal year 1980, States would be permitted to use either a one, two, or three year title XX program period, instead of the annual plan required under present law. If the State elected a program period of longer than one year, the State agency must publish and make generally available such information concerning the program, at such times as the Secretary may by regulation require.

Plan requirement for distribution of funds within a State.—Present law requires each State to include in its plan a description of the geographic areas in which services are to be provided and the nature and amount of the services to be provided in each area. The House bill would add a requirement that the State specify those areas which it has determined are in special need of services, and that it describe the criteria used to determine the nature and amount of services to be provided in each area.

Services to alcoholics and drug addicts.—The House bill would reinstate and make permanent, effective October 1, 1979, temporary provisions of law relating to the use of title XX funds for certain services to alcoholics and drug addicts. These temporary provisions expired September 30, 1978. Title XX funds ordinarily may only be used to provide health services if the services are an integral, but subordinate, part of a social service. The law provides also that funds may not be used for services to persons in medical institutions. The House amendments would make permanent those expired provisions of law which permitted consideration of the entire rehabilitative process in determining whether medical services provided to addicts and alcoholics are an integral but subordinate part of a social service. Also made permanent would be provisions allowing funding for up to 7 days of detoxification services provided to alcoholics and drug addicts in medical institutions, and provisions applying the privacy protections of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention,

Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. This amendment is the same as the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3091 which is now pending in conference. However, unlike the Senate provision, it leaves a 1-year lapse in the authority (for fiscal year 1979). This provision is not considered to increase the cost of the program since it would have to be accommodated within the overall title XX ceiling.

Emergency shelter for adults.—Present law allows funds to be used to pay for up to 30 days of emergency shelter provided as a protective service to a child. Beginning in fiscal year 1980, the House bill provides that funds could be used for emergency shelter provided as a protective service to an adult in danger of physical or mental injury, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation. As is now provided under regulation for services for children, the shelter could be provided for no more than 30 days in any 6-month period.

Statement of purpose.—Current law provides that the purpose of title XX is to encourage States to furnish services directed at 5 goals, which are stated in the law. H.R. 3434 would add language stating that it is the purpose of title XX to meet social services needs which are not otherwise being met, particularly in areas of the State with special needs, in order to make available a comprehensive range of services to eligible beneficiaries.

Entitlement for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.—Under present law these jurisdictions receive an allotment for social services from the amount that the States certify, at the beginning of the program year, they will not need from their title XX formula allotments for that year. There is a ceiling on the amount that can be made available in any year of $15 million for Puerto Rico, and $500,000 each for Guam and the Virgin Islands. The House bill provides that, beginning in fiscal year 1980, a separate title XX entitlement amount would be established, as follows: Puerto Rico, $15 million; Guam and the Virgin Islands, $500,000; and the Northern Marianas, $100,000.

S. 1184, Introduced by Senator Moynihan

Increase in ceiling on funding.—The bill provides for an increase in the permanent ceiling for title XX in steps to $3.5 billion, beginning with $400 million in fiscal year 1980 (for a total of $2.9 billion in that year, which is the same as the 1979 funding level), and adding $100 million in each of the next 6 years.

Distribution formula for the new funds.—Under S. 1184, new funds (in excess of the $2.5 billion now provided in permanent provisions of law) would be distributed among the States according to a new formula that would assign equal weight to three factors: (1) the population of young (under age 5) and old (over age 65) persons in the State; (2) the size of the AFDC caseload; and (3) the number of persons in the State whose incomes are below the Federal poverty line. In determining this third factor, there would be excluded from the measurement of income, any income received from these cash transfer programs which are based on need and made from public funds (for example, AFDC and SSI, but not food stamps). The exclusion of transfer income in determining the third factor would not be effective until the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, is able to make the required determinations

(i.e., after data are available from the 1980 census). (Table 3 shows State allocations comparing the formula in present law with the formula in S. 1184.)

Ceiling on expenditures for training.—The bill provides for a ceiling on the present open-ended funding for State social services training which, for any State, could not exceed the greatest of: (1) 3 percent of the State's title XX allocation; (2) the amount of Federal funds spent by the State for training in fiscal year 1978; or (3) a percent of the title XX limitation applicable to the State in any year which is equal to the amount spent by the State for training in 1978 as a percentage of the State's limitation in 1978. The third factor applies only to the extent that the State's 1978 expenditures have been verified by an HEW audit.

Other provisions related to training.—States would have to have a comprehensive training plan which includes a description of the training and the relationship of the training to the provision of title XX services. In addition, the bill would permit the acceptance by the State of restricted private matching funds for training purposes so long as the restrictions on the gift are consistent with the provisions of the State training plan. Under present law, donated private funds used for title XX services must be donated to the State without restrictions (1) as to use, other than restrictions as to the type of services with respect to which the funds are to be used imposed by a donor who is not a sponsor or operator of a program to provide these services, and (2) as to the geographic area in which the services are to be provided.

Entitlement for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.—There would be a special entitlement established for these jurisdictions which would be the same amounts as under the House-passed bill ($15 million for Puerto Rico, $500,000 each for Guam and the Virgin Islands, and $250,000 for the Northern Mariana Islands).

Multiyear planning.—Instead of the present requirement that States have annual plans, S. 1184 provides that States could have one, two, or three year plans, as provided in the House-passed bill.

Emergency shelter for adults.—S. 1184 includes the same provision for temporary emergency shelter for adults as is provided under the House-passed bill.

II. Child Welfare Services, Foster Care, and Adoptions

A. DECRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

State activities in the areas of foster care and adoptions are not now closely monitored by the Federal Government. The child welfare services programs under title IV–B of the Social Security Act provides a relatively small Federal contribution to the costs of State programs to protect and promote the welfare of children, including the provision of services to enable children to remain in their own homes, action to remove children from unsuitable homes and place them in foster care homes or institutions, and measures to place children in adoptive homes. Title IV–B authorizes annual appropriations of up to $266 million for child welfare services but the appropriation has never exceeded $56.5 million, or about 21 percent of the amount currently

authorized. It is estimated by HEW that combined State and Federal expenditures reported under the title IV–B program will be about $800 million in fiscal year 1979, with State and local funds representing about 93 percent of that total amount. (See tables 10 and 11.) In addition, in fiscal year 1978, approximately $300 million in Federal title XX funds were spent for protective services provided to children and families.

Most of the expenditures reported by States under the title IV–B program are used to provide foster care, including income maintenance for children who are ineligible for foster care under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program (title IV–A). According to HEW statistics, in 1979 about 3 percent of the total Federal, State, and local funding under IV–B was used for adoption services, 8 percent for day care, 73 percent for foster care, 8 percent for protective services, and the remainder for a variety of other child welfare services. (See table 11.)

The title IV–A program, aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), is primarily designed to provide aid to needy children who are living in their own home—that is, a home maintained by a parent or close relative—but who have been deprived of ordinary parental support by reason of the death, incapacity, or absence from the home of at least one parent. (States at their option may also provide aid under this program to families in which the deprivation of support arises from the parent's unemployment.)

Since 1961, the AFDC program has also permitted Federal matching for aid provided to children who are not in their own home, but are in foster care. Such assistance is matched by the Federal Government only in the case of children who would be eligible for AFDC had they remained in their own home, but who have been removed from the home as a result of judicial determination and placed in foster care. Aid is available under this special AFDC foster care provision for such children in foster family homes and also in nonprofit private foster care institutions. As of January 1979, 104,108 children were being assisted through the AFDC foster care program. (See table 15 for State-by-State data.) The annual cost of this part of the AFDC program was $351 million in fiscal year 1977, of which $183 million represented the Federal share. (See table 12).

According to HEW statistics, for the first 7 months of 1978, average monthly costs for AFDC foster care per child per month were $346. Broken out by type of placements, they averaged $259 in foster homes, and $708 in institutions. (Tables 13–18 show data for foster care programs by State.)

While the availability of Federal funding under the AFDC program for foster care has significantly enhanced the ability of the States to provide for the care of children who must be removed from their own homes, concern has been expressed over the need for increased efforts to move children out of foster care and into more permanent arrangements by reuniting them with their own families when this is feasible, or by placing them in adoptive homes.

There have also been criticisms of the quality of foster care which is being provided in many parts of the country under the AFDC foster care program. An HEW audit report based on field inspections between 1974 and 1976 found that in most of the 13 States covered by the report there were significant weaknesses in program management

which had adverse effects on the types of care and services provided to foster children. According to the report, the auditors found (1) eleven instances involving problems with the licensing of foster care facilities, (2) two instances involving the mixing of foster children with delinquent children, (3) eight instances involving problems with the preparation of plans of care, and (4) twelve instances involving the eligibility of children for the AFDC foster care program. They found at least 14 other types of conditions which were considered detrimental to the care of the children as well as the AFDC foster care program as a whole.

A 1977 study conducted for HEW, the National Study of Social Services to Children and Their Families, found that of all children in foster care, almost 400,000 were living in foster family homes, 12,000 were in public group homes, and 23,000 in private group homes. Almost 30,000 were in residential treatment centers and 43,000 were in public and private child care institutions. The National Study also found that two and one-half years was the median length of time all children in foster care had spent in care. It found that 38 percent of all children in foster care had been in placement for more than 2 years.

Most States (44 plus the District of Columbia) have adopted laws governing adoption programs, including the provision of subsidies to assist parents who adopt children with special needs. However, in some States, these laws have not yet been implemented. Several States, including California, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, and New York have been conducting programs for about the last 10 years. According to a study by the General Accounting Office, about 18,000 subsidized adoption placements have been made in the last 10 years. In fiscal year 1977, 41 States granted subsidies and nine of those States granted more than 100 new placement subsidies. Both maintenance and medical assistance for children with special needs are included in the laws of 43 of the 45 States that have them. One State provides only medical assistance, and one provides only maintenance assistance.

Of the approximately 500,000 children in foster care, it is estimated that about 102,000 were legally free for adoption in 1977. About one-third of these were identified as having special needs that might require a subsidy for adoptive placement.

B. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

During the 95th Congress, the Finance Committee reported legislation making significant changes in legislation for child welfare services and foster care. The committee also approved a new program of adoption subsidies. The committee amendments were reported as a part of the bill H.R. 7200 and were subsequently passed by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 13511, the Revenue Act of 1978. They did not, however, reach enactment prior to the adjournment of the 95th Congress.

The following summary compares the committee's provisions in H.R. 7200 with provisions relating to child welfare services, foster care, and adoption subsidies in H.R. 3434, as passed by the House August 2, 1979, and in amendment No. 392 to S. 966, as introduced on August 3, 1979 by Senators Cranston, Moynihan, and Riegle. Senator Levin, with Senators Hatfield, DeConcini and Riegle, has introduced S. 1661, which is essentially the same as the portion of H.R. 3434 which provides for a federally assisted adoption assistance program.

Comparsion of Child Welfare, Foster Care, and Adoption Assistance Provisions

I. FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
1. General Description			
Title IV–A of the Social Security Act provides Federal matching for State payments for foster care. There is no provision for matching for adoption assistance payments. States are required to make foster care payments as part of their AFDC program, and the State plan requirements that apply to AFDC are generally also applicable to AFDC-foster care. These include requirements relating to administration, personnel standards, reporting, privacy, benefit standards, and others.	Removes the authorization for matching of AFDC-foster care payments under IV–A and creates a new part E of title IV, "Federal Payments for Adoption Assistance and Foster Care." The new part E specifies that in order for a State to be eligible for payments it must have a plan approved by the Secretary which provides that the agency responsible for administering the IV–B child welfare program shall administer the new program; that the State shall arrange a periodic independent audit of this program and the program under IV–B at least every 3 years; and that there be plan requirements relating to administration, personnel standards, reporting, privacy, benefit standards, and others.	Same as H.R. 7200. Also adds the requirement that the State plan provide specific goals to be established by the State for each fiscal year, stating the maximum number of children who will remain in foster care during that year (after having been in such care more than 24 months), and a description of the steps to be taken to achieve the State goals; and that, effective October 1, 1981, in each case, reasonable efforts will be made prior to the placement of a child in foster care to prevent the removal of the child from his home, and to make it possible for the child to return to his home.	Retains provisions for Federal matching of foster care under title IV–A, with amendments. Adds a new section providing for Federal matching of adoption assistance, and requiring that States establish an adoption assistance program.

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Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
2. Requirements for Children Eligible for Foster Care Payments			
Authorizes Federal matching for foster care maintenance payments for a child (1) who has been removed from the home of a relative and placed in a foster family home or child care institution as a result of a judicial determination that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare, and (2) who received AFDC during the month in which court proceedings were initiated or was eligible to receive AFDC in that month or within 6 months prior to that time. The State plan must provide for a case plan for each child (with periodic review of the necessity of the child's being in foster care) to assure that the child receives proper care and that services are provided to improve the home from which the child was removed or make possible his being placed in the home of relative.	Generally the same as present law.	Generally the same as present law.	Removes the limitation that only children who have been placed in foster care as the result of a judicial determination may receive foster care payments. Allows Federal matching for children who have been removed from the home pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement, but only after the Secretary of HEW has determined that a State has in place the protections and procedures required under section 424 of H.R. 3434. (See the description of such special protections under the description of child welfare services.) Also provides that a child who was voluntarily removed from the home prior to enactment of the bill without a judicial determination would upon enactment, become eligible for federally matched foster care payments in the future, but only if (1) the State had implemented the protections and procedures referred to above, and (2) a written individualized case plan had been prepared and reviewed according to specified procedures.

3. Foster Care Maintenance Payments to Children in Homes and Institutions

Authorizes matching for maintenance payments made to children who are living in foster family homes and in nonprofit *private* child care institutions.	Also allows matching for maintenance payments made to children in *public* institutions which accommodate no more than 25 children, (but not including detention facilities, forestry camps, training schools, or any other facilities operated primarily for the detention of children who are determined to be delinquent). The change applies only to children placed in qualified public institutions after the date of enactment.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200, except that it also applies to children already in such institutions on the date of enactment.

4. Medicaid Coverage for Children in Foster Care

Children receiving AFDC-foster care are eligible for medicaid.	Provides that children receiving payments under the new IV–E program shall be deemed to be receiving AFDC and therefore eligible for medicaid.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Current law.

5. Eligibility for Adoption Assistance

No provision.	Authorizes matching for payments to parents who adopt a child with special needs who meets the same eligibility requirements as are required for foster care (including the requirement that the child must have been removed from the home as the result of judicial determination).	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200 but removes limitation that the child must have been removed from the home as the result of judicial determination. Allows payments in the case of children who have been placed in foster care as the result of a voluntary agreement. In addition, allows adoption assistance payments for SSI-eligible children.

I. FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
5. Eligibility for Adoption Assistance—Continued			
	Parents may be eligible for adoption assistance only if, at the time of adoption, their income does not exceed 115 percent of the median income of a family of four in the State (adjusted for family size after adoption). However, parents with income in excess of this amount may be eligible if the administering agency determines that there are special circumstances (as defined by the Secretary) in the family which warrant assistance payments.	Same as H.R. 7200 but increases the limit on family income to 150 percent.	No limit on income of the adopting family.
	Persons with whom a child is placed pursuant to an interlocutory decree are also eligible for adoption assistance payments.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.

18-A

6. Amount of Adoption Assistance Payable

No provision.	The amount of the payments is to be determined through agreement between the parents and the agency, taking into consideration the circumstances of the adopting parents and the needs of the child being adopted, and may be readjusted periodically, depending on changes in circumstances.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.
	The amount of the payment may not exceed the foster care maintenance payment which would have been paid during the period if the child had been in a foster family home.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.

7. Definition of Child with Special Needs

	A child may not be considered a child with special needs unless the agency has determined that the child cannot or should not be returned to his home; the State determines that there exists with respect to the child a specific factor or condition because of which it is reasonable to conclude that the child cannot be placed without providing adoption assistance; and that a reasonable but unsuccessful effort has been made to place the child without providing assistance.	Same as H.R. 7200.	A child may not be considered a child with special needs unless the agency determines that the child cannot or should not be returned to his biological family; that the child is difficult to place because of his ethnic background, age, membership in a minority or sibling group, or the presence of factors such as medical conditions or physical, mental, or emotional handicaps; and that a reasonable but unsuccessful effort has been made to place the child without providing assistance.

18-B

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
8. Special Limits on Adoption Assistance			
No provision.	No payment may be made to parents for any month in a year following a year in which the income of the parents exceeds eligibility levels (115 percent of median family income in the State) unless the agency determines there are special circumstances in the family which warrant payments.	Same as H.R. 7200 (except limit is 150 percent of median family income).	No provision.
	No payment may be made to parents for any child who has reached age 18.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200, except payments may continue to age 21 if the State determines that the child has a mental or physical handicap which warrants the continuation of assistance.
	No payment may be made to parents for any child if the State determines that the parents are no longer legally responsible for the support of the child or if the State determines that the child is no longer receiving any support from the parents.	Same as H.R. 7200.	No payment may be made to parents for any child if the State determines that the child is no longer receiving any support from the parents.

Parents must keep the agency informed of circumstances which would make them ineligible for payments or eligible for payments in a different amount.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.

9. Medicaid Coverage for Children Receiving Adoption Assistance

No provision.	Until an adopted child is 18, he will retain eligibility for medical assistance with respect to any medical condition which was in existence at the time he was adopted. States have the option of providing full medicaid eligibility.	Generally the same as H.R. 7200.	Makes children who are receiving adoption assistance fully eligible for medicaid on the same basis as children who are receiving AFDC.

10. Federal Matching for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

(a) Foster Care

States receive Federal matching for AFDC foster care payments on the same basis as matching for regular AFDC payments. They may use alternative formulas (1) the AFDC formula, which is used by only 4 States, or (2) the medicaid formula.	Provides that States providing foster care maintenance payments shall receive Federal matching under the medicaid matching formula.	Same as H.R. 7200, but limits matching to children who were placed in foster care prior to October 1, 1984.	Current law.

I. FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
	(b) ADOPTION ASSISTANCE		
There is no matching for payments in behalf of children receiving adoption assistance.	Provides that States providing adoption assistance payments shall receive Federal matching under the medicaid formula, but only for adoption assistance agreements entered into before October 1, 1982.	Same as H.R. 7200, except applies to payments entered into prior to October 1, 1984.	Provides the same matching for adoption assistance payments as is available under current law for children receiving AFDC foster care.
	(c) CEILING ON FEDERAL MATCHING FOR FOSTER CARE		
No provision. Matching is open-ended on an entitlement basis.	Establishes a ceiling on Federal foster care funding. The State's fiscal year 1977 expenditures for foster care would be the base, and the allotment for each State could not exceed an additional 20 percent for fiscal year 1978; for the next 4 fiscal years the State allotment would equal 110 percent of the amount of its allotment in the preceding year. However, to provide room	Similar to H.R. 7200, but uses 1978 as the base year, and designates 1980 as the first fiscal year to which the limitation applies. The 1980 ceiling would be 120 percent of the 1978 base; each of the next four fiscal years would be 110 percent of the preceding year. The amendment does not specify a ceiling for years after 1984 in as much as further legislation would be required to continue funding of foster care for	Current law. Provides no ceiling on foster care matching funds.

the issue is finally resolved. base amount, and amounts in dispute would be counted until

In determining a State's 1977 for growth in States with small programs an alternative ceiling would be provided equal to each State's share of $100 million based on State population under age 21.

States that did not use their full allotment for foster care could use excess funds for IV–B child welfare services.

children placed in such care after September 30, 1984. (Note: the star print of the printed amendment contains a typographical error showing the percentage for 1980 as 110 percent rather than 120 percent.)

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—TITLE IV-B

1. Authorization of Appropriations and Use of Funds

Authorizes up to $266,000,000 annually, subject to appropriation, to enable States to provide a wide range of child welfare services and foster care payments. Appropriation for fiscal year 1979 is $56.5 million.

Current law.

Provides also that if in any year an appropriation act provides for funding in excess of the current $56.5 million amount, the appropriation act may set aside up to half the amount of any excess to be used only (1) in the first year, for the purpose of conducting an *inventory* of children in foster care for 6 months; determining the appropriateness of the current foster placement, and the services necessary to facilitate the return of the child to his home or the placement of the child for adoption or legal guardianship; and *designing* and *developing* a statewide information system, case

Same as H.R. 7200, but eliminates the restriction on amounts that may be earmarked by the appropriation act for the purposes specified (H.R. 7200 restricts the amount to one-half of any new funds).

The committee bill authorizes $266,000,000 annually to be available to the States on an entitlement basis. However, an amendment added on the floor provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of the Act, no payments shall be effective except to the extent provided in appropriation acts.

Provides that new funds, above the $56.5 million appropriated in fiscal year 1979, would be made available to the States in two allotments:

(1) First allotment: Beginning in fiscal year 1980, 40 percent of new IV–B funds ($84 million if that sum is appropriated, a lesser amount if so pro-

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—TITLE IV-B—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 282 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House

1. Authorization of Appropriations and Use of Funds—Continued

review system, and service program for children in foster care, (2) in any following fiscal year, for the *implementation* and operation of the information and care review systems, and service programs, referred to above. If a State has completed all the activities referred to in (1) above, any amounts available to it in any fiscal year in excess of the $56.5 million appropriation may be used for the purposes described in (2).

Requires that a State case review system referred to above assure that each child has a case plan designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive setting available and in close proximity to his home, and that the status of each child is reviewed at least every 12 months by a court or by administrative

vided under the appropriation Act) would be available to States to enable them to improve their services and to complete case reviews of all children in foster care. In order to continue receiving its share of the first allotment for years after fiscal year 1981, a State would have to have in place all the foster care safeguards, procedures, and services (except the preplacement preventive services) required under section 424 of the Social Security Act as amended by H.R. 3434 (summarized below), p. 2),

(2) Second allotment: For any year beginning with fiscal year 1981, a State would be eligible for its share of the remaining 60 percent of the new IV-B funds ($125.5 million if appropriated, a lesser amount if

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review, and that there be procedural safeguards to assure that each child has a dispositional hearing by a family or juvenile or other court not later than 24 months after the original placement.

as provided in the appropriation act) only after the State had (1) completed case reviews of all children who have been in foster care for over 6 months and submitted a report to the Secretary of HEW based on this review; (2) demonstrated that at least 40 percent of the amount of Federal IV-B funds received in excess of such funds received for fiscal 1979 would be spent for services aimed at keeping children with or returning them to their families; and (3) implemented the foster care safeguards, procedures, and services including preplacement preventive services, required under section 424. However, a State would be deemed to have met the requirements for second allotment funding even if it had not implemented the required preplacement preventive services, if such services were in fact implemented by the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the State began receiving its second allotment funds.

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—TITLE IV-B—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
2. Definition of Child Welfare Services			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Under a new section 424 on foster care protections and in accordance with the two-stage allotment procedure and other conditions stated above, additional Federal IV-B child welfare services funds would be made available for States for the purpose of assisting and encouraging them to implement the services, procedures and protections necessary to provide and insure: (1) that no child will be placed in foster care, except in emergency situations, either voluntarily or involuntarily, unless services aimed at preventing the need for placement have been provided or refused by the family; (2) that no child will be involuntarily removed from his home, except on a short-term basis in emer-

gency situations, unless there has been a judicial determination that the child should be removed; (3) that no child will be placed in foster care by the voluntary action of his parents unless a "voluntary placement agreement" has been signed by parents and agency; (4) that a child who has been removed from his home will be placed in the least restrictive family-like setting in which any special needs may be met, within reasonable proximity to his family and with relatives where appropriate; (5) that reunification services are made available to the child and his parents after removal from the home; (6) that there will be a written individualized case plan developed for each child placed in foster care, and administrative review of each case plan at least every 6 months, and a dispositional hearing by a court or court appointed administrative body within 18 months of the child's placement; and (7) that a fair hearing be provided for any parent, foster parent, guardian or child who believes he has been aggrieved by any governmental action taken under this section.

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—TITLE IV-B—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
2. Definition of Child Welfare Services—Continued			
For purposes of title IV-B, the term "child welfare services" is defined as public social services which supplement or substitute for parental care and supervision for the purpose of preventing or remedying problems which may result in the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children; protecting and caring for homeless, dependent or neglected children; protecting the children of working mothers; and otherwise promoting the welfare of children, including the strengthening of their own homes, or, where needed, the provision of adequate care of children in foster family homes or day care or other child care facilities.	Current law.	Current law.	Changes the definition of "child welfare services" to emphasize services directed toward preventing the removal of children from their homes, reuniting children with their families, placing children in suitable adoptive homes if restoration to the family is not possible, as well as generally protecting and promoting the welfare of all children.

3. Federal Matching			
Title IV–B provides for a Federal share which is the difference between 100 percent and the State percentage, which is based on the per capita income of each State compared to the U.S. per capita income. However, provides that the Federal share may not be less than 33⅓ percent or more than 66⅔ percent and sets 66⅔ percent as the Federal share for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.	Provides 75 percent Federal matching.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.
4. Allotments to States			
Provides $70,000 to each State with remainder of amount appropriated to be distributed according to a formula which varies directly with the number of children under age 21 and inversely with the average per capita income.	Current law.	Current law.	Current law.
5. Reallotment of Funds			
Permits reallotment of funds not needed by one State to other States which the Secretary de-	Current law.	Current law.	Repeals the present law provision for reallocation of unused funds.

II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—TITLE IV-B—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
5. Reallotment of Funds—Continued			
termines have need for such funds to carry out their State plans and will be able to use such funds in the fiscal year. Reallotments are to take into consideration the population under age 21 of each State and the State per capita income.			
6. Limitations on Use of Funds			
No comparable provision.	Prohibits a State from using any funds, in excess of its share of the $56.5 million currently appropriated, for foster care maintenance payments.	Same as H.R. 7200. Also, prohibits payment to a State of any amount in excess of its share of the $56.5 million it received in 1979 unless its plan for services indicates how the State will achieve the purposes for which any funds are earmarked under an appropriation act.	Prohibits a State from using any funds in excess of its share of the $56.5 million currently appropriated, for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, and employment-related child care. Prohibits a State from spending less for child welfare services under IV-B and under title XX than the total amount of State expenditures for such services in fiscal year 1979.

7. Availability of Excess AFDC–Foster Care Funds			
No provision.	Any funds made available to a State under the new IV–E foster care program authorized under this bill which are not used for foster care maintenance payments may be used to provide child welfare services under IV–B.	Same as H.R. 7200.	No provision.
8. Payments to Indian Tribal Organizations			
No provision.	Provides authority for the Secretary to make child welfare payments directly to an Indian tribal organization in a State which has an approved plan. Payments would come from the State allotment payments.	Same as H.R. 7200.	No provision.
III. DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION ASSISTANCE AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES			
Provides that there must be a case plan for each child (with periodic review of the necessity of the child's being in foster care) to assure that the child receives proper care and that services are provided to improve the home from which the child was removed or make possible his being placed in the home of a relative.	Defines "case plan" as a written document regarding a child which includes a description of the child's placement and its appropriateness; a plan, if necessary, for compliance with judicial determination requirements; and a plan of services which will be offered to improve	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200.

III. DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION ASSISTANCE AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued

Current Law	H.R. 7200 (95th Congress) as reported by the Finance Committee	Amendment 392 to S. 966 (Senators Cranston, Moynihan, Riegle)	H.R. 3434, as passed by the House
	family conditions to assist in returning the child to his home or which will facilitate other permanent placement of a child or which will serve the needs of a child while in foster placement.		
No provision.	Defines "adoption assistance agreement" to mean a written statement, binding on all parties, between the State agency, other relevant agencies, and the prospective adopting parents, which specifies, at a minimum, the amount of payments and any additional services and assistance which are to be provided.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Same as H.R. 7200, but also requires that the agreement shall remain in effect regardless of whether the adoptive parents are or remain residents of the State.

Payments on behalf of children in an institution are subject to limitations prescribed by the Secretary with a view to including only those items which are included in such term in the case of foster care in a foster family home. There is no general definition covering all "maintenance payments."	Defines "foster care maintenance payments" as payments to cover the cost of (and the cost of providing) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance for the child, and reasonable travel to the child's home for visits. In the case of institutional care, the term includes the reasonable costs of administration and operation of the institution as are necessary required to provide the items listed above.	Same as H.R. 7200.	Current law.
No provision.			Defines "voluntary placement" to mean an out-of-home placement, by or with participation of a State agency, after the parents have requested the assistance of the agency and signed a voluntary placement agreement.
No provision.			Defines "voluntary placement agreement" to mean a written agreement between the agency and the parents of a child which specifies the legal status of the child and the rights and obligations of the parents, the child, and the agency.

III. Public Assistance Expenditures in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands

Under existing law there is a dollar ceiling on Federal matching for costs of cash assistance, administration and social services provided under the programs of aid to families with dependent children and aid to the aged, blind, and disabled in the jurisdictions of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The annual permanent ceiling is $24 million for Puerto Rico, $1.1 million for Guam, and $0.8 million for the Virgin Islands. These limits have been in effect since 1972. In addition, these jurisdictions are limited to 50 percent Federal matching, whereas the States may receive from 50 to 83 percent Federal matching, depending on State per capita income.

The average payment in January 1979 for AFDC recipients was $11.92 in Puerto Rico, $55.75 in Guam, and $40.22 in the Virgin Islands, compared to a U.S. average of $86.60 per recipient. Average payments in that same month for the aged in these jurisdictions were $20.02 in Puerto Rico, $74.42 in Guam, and $58.16 in the Virgin Islands, compared to the average federally administered SSI payment of about $131.04.

For one year (fiscal year 1979), the overall ceiling was tripled to $78 million and the matching rate was increased to 75 percent by an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–600). This provision expires September 30, 1979, and the ceiling reverts to $26 million and the matching rate to 50 percent.

H.R. 3434 as passed by the House provides for a permanent extension of the provisions which were included in Public Law 95–600 on a temporary 1-year basis.

Statistical Material

TABLE 1.—TITLE XX SERVICES: FEDERAL ALLOCATION BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1979

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	Allocations under the $2.7 billion ceiling	Allocations of $200 million earmarked for day care	Allocations under total $2.9 billion ceiling
Alabama	$46,099	$3,415	$49,514
Alaska	4,805	356	5,161
Arizona	28,552	2,115	30,637
Arkansas	26,527	1,965	28,492
California	270,682	20,051	290,733
Colorado	32,489	2,407	34,896
Connecticut	39,206	2,904	42,110
Delaware	7,321	542	7,863
District of Columbia	8,830	654	9,484
Florida	105,921	7,846	113,767
Georgia	62,513	4,631	67,144
Hawaii	11,157	827	11,984
Idaho	10,452	774	11,226
Illinois	141,240	10,462	151,702
Indiana	66,689	4,940	71,629
Iowa	36,099	2,674	38,773
Kansas	29,056	2,152	31,208
Kentucky	43,118	3,194	46,312
Louisiana	48,313	3,579	51,892
Maine	13,459	997	14,456
Maryland	52,124	3,861	55,985
Massachusetts	73,067	5,412	78,479
Michigan	114,511	8,482	122,993
Minnesota	49,872	3,694	53,566
Mississippi	29,609	2,193	31,802

TABLE 1.—TITLE XX SERVICES: FEDERAL ALLOCATION BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	Allocations under the $2.7 billion ceiling	Allocations of $200 million earmarked for day care	Allocations under total $2.9 billion ceiling
Missouri	60,098	4,452	64,550
Montana	9,471	702	10,173
Nebraska	19,534	1,447	20,981
Nevada	7,673	568	8,241
New Hampshire	10,339	766	11,105
New Jersey	92,273	6,835	99,108
New Mexico	14,691	1,088	15,779
New York	227,463	16,849	244,312
North Carolina	68,790	5,096	73,886
North Dakota	8,088	599	8,687
Ohio	134,460	9,960	144,420
Oklahoma	34,791	2,577	37,368
Oregon	29,295	2,170	31,465
Pennsylvania	149,202	11,052	160,254
Rhode Island	11,660	864	12,524
South Carolina	35,823	2,654	38,477
South Dakota	8,629	639	9,268
Tennessee	53,004	3,926	56,930
Texas	157,063	11,634	168,697
Utah	15,446	1,144	16,590
Vermont	5,987	444	6,431
Virginia	63,293	4,688	67,981
Washington	45,432	3,365	48,797
West Virginia	22,905	1,697	24,602
Wisconsin	57,973	4,294	62,267
Wyoming	4,906	363	5,269
Total	2,700,000	200,000	2,900,000

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 2.—TITLE XX ALLOCATIONS UNDER PRESENT DISTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR 1980 AT VARIOUS CEILING LEVELS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	$2.5 billion	$2.7 billion	$2.9 billion	$3.1 billion
Alabama	$42,640	$46,051	$49,462	$52,874
Alaska	4,703	5,079	5,455	5,831
Arizona	26,533	28,655	30,778	32,900
Arkansas	24,775	26,757	28,739	30,721
California	253,035	273,278	293,521	313,763
Colorado	30,265	32,686	35,107	37,529
Connecticut	35,915	38,788	41,661	44,535
Delaware	6,725	7,263	7,801	8,339
District of Columbia	7,973	8,610	9,248	9,886
Florida	97,673	105,486	113,300	121,114
Georgia	58,335	63,002	67,669	72,335
Hawaii	10,343	11,170	11,997	12,825
Idaho	9,903	10,695	11,487	12,279
Illinois	129,950	140,346	150,742	161,138
Indiana	61,595	66,523	71,450	76,378
Iowa	33,270	35,932	38,593	41,255
Kansas	26,880	29,030	31,181	33,331
Kentucky	39,960	43,157	46,354	49,550
Louisiana	45,310	48,935	52,560	56,184
Maine	12,538	13,541	14,544	15,547
Maryland	47,830	51,656	55,483	59,309
Massachusetts	66,818	72,163	77,508	82,854
Michigan	105,495	113,935	122,374	130,814
Minnesota	45,935	49,610	53,285	56,959

TABLE 2.—TITLE XX ALLOCATIONS UNDER PRESENT DISTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR 1980 AT VARIOUS CEILING LEVELS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	$2.5 billion	$2.7 billion	$2.9 billion	$3.1 billion
Mississippi	27,608	29,816	32,025	34,233
Missouri	55,480	59,918	64,357	68,795
Montana	8,793	9,496	10,199	10,903
Nebraska	18,038	19,481	20,924	22,367
Nevada	7,315	7,900	8,485	9,071
New Hampshire	9,810	10,595	11,380	12,164
New Jersey	84,695	91,471	98,246	105,022
New Mexico	13,750	14,850	15,950	17,050
New York	207,135	223,706	240,277	256,847
North Carolina	63,848	68,955	74,063	79,171
North Dakota	7,545	8,149	8,752	9,356
Ohio	123,663	133,556	143,449	153,342
Oklahoma	32,485	35,084	37,683	40,281
Oregon	27,458	29,654	31,851	34,047
Pennsylvania	136,190	147,085	157,980	168,876
Rhode Island	10,805	11,669	12,534	13,398
South Carolina	33,235	35,894	38,553	41,211
South Dakota	7,960	8,597	9,234	9,870
Tennessee	49,680	53,654	57,629	61,603
Texas	148,265	160,126	171,987	183,849
Utah	14,653	15,825	16,997	18,169
Vermont	5,580	6,026	6,473	6,919
Virginia	59,340	64,087	68,834	73,582
Washington	42,273	45,654	49,036	52,418
West Virginia	21,483	23,201	24,920	26,638
Wisconsin	53,783	58,085	62,388	66,690
Wyoming	4,690	5,065	5,440	5,816
Total	2,499,959	2,699,947	2,899,945	3,099,938

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF TITLE XX ALLOCATION UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER S. 1184 [1]

State	Distribution of $2.9 billion		Distribution of $3.5 billion under S. 1184 formula
	Present law formula	S. 1184 formula	
Alabama	49,462	50,400	62,040
Alaska	5,455	5,143	5,803
Arizona	30,778	30,453	36,333
Arkansas	28,739	29,615	36,875
California	293,521	295,995	360,435
Colorado	35,107	34,065	39,765
Connecticut	41,661	40,515	47,415
Delaware	7,801	7,685	9,125
District of Columbia	9,248	10,013	13,073
Florida	113,300	114,353	139,373
Georgia	67,669	68,975	84,935
Hawaii	11,997	11,903	14,243
Idaho	11,487	11,143	13,003
Illinois	150,742	152,350	185,950
Indiana	71,450	69,155	80,495
Iowa	38,593	37,630	44,170
Kansas	31,181	30,320	35,480
Kentucky	46,354	47,640	59,160
Louisiana	52,560	54,310	67,810
Maine	14,544	14,698	17,938
Maryland	55,483	54,310	64,030
Massachusetts	77,508	77,258	92,918
Michigan	122,374	123,095	149,495
Minnesota	53,285	51,855	60,735
Mississippi	32,025	34,728	45,408
Missouri	64,357	64,560	78,180
Montana	10,199	9,953	11,693
Nebraska	20,924	20,358	23,838
Nevada	8,485	8,075	9,215
New Hampshire	11,380	10,930	12,610

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF TITLE XX ALLOCATION UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER S. 1184 [1]—Continued

State	Distribution of $2.9 billion		Distribution of $3.5 billion under S. 1184 formula
	Present law formula	S. 1184 formula	
New Jersey	98,246	98,135	118,295
New Mexico	15,950	16,310	20,150
New York	240,277	242,295	295,035
North Carolina	74,063	73,928	89,048
North Dakota	8,752	8,505	9,945
Ohio	143,449	142,103	169,763
Oklahoma	37,683	37,565	45,185
Oregon	31,851	31,658	37,958
Pennsylvania	157,980	158,070	190,890
Rhode Island	12,534	12,485	15,005
South Carolina	38,553	39,355	48,535
South Dakota	9,234	9,600	12,060
Tennessee	57,629	58,080	70,680
Texas	171,987	170,265	203,265
Utah	16,997	16,533	19,353
Vermont	6,473	6,460	7,780
Virginia	68,834	67,020	78,540
Washington	49,036	47,873	56,273
West Virginia	24,920	25,043	30,383
Wisconsin	62,388	61,103	72,083
Wyoming	5,440	5,170	5,890

[1] The allocation formula under S. 1184 assigns equal weight to three factors: (1) the population of young (under 5) and old (over 65) persons in the State; (2) the size of the AFDC caseload; and (3) the number of persons in the State whose incomes are below the Federal poverty line. In determining this third factor, there would be excluded from the measurement of income, any income received from those cash transfer programs which are based on need and made from public funds. The exclusion of transfer income in determining the third factor would not be effective until after the data for making this determination is available, i.e., after the 1980 Census. The calculation in this table is based on currently available data and does not provide for excluding transfer income.

TABLE 4.—FEDERAL INCOME LIMITS ON ELIGIBILITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES (FISCAL 1980—FAMILY OF 4) [1]

	Maximum income level for services	
	If no fee is charged [2] (80 percent of median income)	If a fee is charged (115 percent of median income)
Alabama	$13,303	$19,123
Alaska	[3] 18,723	36,937
Arizona	15,281	21,966
Arkansas	12,054	17,328
California	16,686	23,987
Colorado	16,145	23,208
Connecticut	16,375	23,539
Delaware	14,596	20,982
District of Columbia	15,238	21,904
Florida	14,299	20,555
Georgia	13,468	19,360
Hawaii	17,374	24,976
Idaho	13,281	19,091
Illinois	16,194	23,279
Indiana	15,305	22,001
Iowa	14,753	21,207
Kansas	14,703	21,136
Kentucky	13,011	18,704
Louisiana	13,209	18,988
Maine	12,020	17,279
Maryland	16,954	24,372
Massachusetts	15,606	22,434
Michigan	16,726	24,044
Minnesota	16,572	23,822
Mississippi	11,708	16,830
Missouri	14,290	20,541
Montana	13,111	18,847
Nebraska	13,218	19,001
Nevada	16,246	23,354
New Hampshire	14,552	20,919

TABLE 4.—FEDERAL INCOME LIMITS ON ELIGIBILITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES (FISCAL 1980—FAMILY OF 4) [1]—Continued

	Maximum income level for services	
	If no fee is charged [3] (80 percent of median income)	If a fee is charged (115 percent of median income)
New Jersey	17,127	24,620
New Mexico	13,441	19,321
New York	14,573	20,948
North Carolina	13,002	18,690
North Dakota	12,806	18,409
Ohio	15,356	22,074
Oklahoma	13,715	19,716
Oregon	15,817	22,737
Pennsylvania	14,678	21,100
Rhode Island	14,328	20,597
South Carolina	13,258	19,059
South Dakota	12,586	18,093
Tennessee	12,542	18,029
Texas	15,144	21,770
Utah	14,600	20,988
Vermont	13,105	18,838
Virginia	15,395	22,131
Washington	16,166	23,238
West Virginia	13,434	19,312
Wisconsin	16,087	23,125
Wyoming	16,604	23,868

[1] The median income levels are adjusted each year by HEW using data supplied by the Census Bureau.

[2] States may impose fees subject to HEW regulation but need not. Forty States do so for at least some services.

[3] 100 percent of national median income. The income limit for services without a fee is 100 percent of the national median income where that amount is lower than 80 percent of State median income. (80 percent of Alaska State median income is $25,695.)

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 5.—TITLE XX SERVICES: ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS AMONG SELECTED SERVICES, FISCAL YEARS 1978 AND 1979

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	1978	1979
Total costs	$3,719	$3,937
Federal share:		
Day care-children	537	582
Homemaker/chore	302	329
Education, training, and employment	264	289
Protective services	279	305
Foster care-children	127	139
Counseling services	391	428
Health-related	127	139
Residential care and treatment	83	91
Family planning	44	48
Other	463	468
Total Federal share	2,617	2,818

Source: U.S. Budget appendix, fiscal year 1980.

TABLE 6.—TITLE XX SERVICES: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS PER QUARTER BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1978

(Thousands)

	1978
Selected services (nonadditive, recipients may receive more than 1 service):	
Day care-children	383
Homemaker/chore	339
Education, training, and employment	375
Protective services	564
Foster care-children	163
Counseling services	476
Health-related	524
Residential care and treatment	93
Family planning	229

Source: U.S. Budget appendix, fiscal year 1980.

TABLE 7.—TITLE XX SERVICES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS BY 3 MAJOR CATEGORIES OF RECIPIENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1978

	1976	1978	Percentage change
Income maintenance recipients:			
AFDC	40	31	−9
SSI	20	22	+2
Medicaid only	2	1	−1
Income eligible recipients	30	33	+3
Without regard to income recipients[1]	8	13	+5

[1] States may provide only 3 types of services to persons who do not meet the title XX income requirements. These are information and referral services, family planning services, and protective services.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATES OF STATE SPENDING FOR GRANTS TO HIRE CHILD CARE WORKERS, AS AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 94-401, FISCAL YEAR 1978 [1]

State	Amount of grants	Number of recipients
Total	$7,712,287	2,740
Alabama	455,168	132
Arizona	277,914	91
Arkansas [2]	128,569	55
Connecticut	2,160,000	428
Georgia	855,000	325
Illinois	979,530	453
Iowa	102,912	28
Kansas [2]	126,402	59
Kentucky	35,469	9
Louisiana [2]	453,685	345
Minnesota	35,995	13
Mississippi	241,000	42
Nevada	13,786	3
North Carolina	122,141	40
North Dakota [3]	3,251	5
Ohio [2]	125,172	35
Oklahoma	375,400	210
Rhode Island	42,000	30
Tennessee	1,160,894	419
Wyoming	17,999	18

[1] The only available data on the extent to which the States have utilized the authority to fund the employment of welfare recipients in child care jobs through title XX is a telephone survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in October of last year. While this is probably less complete and accurate than the data which would be obtained from a formal reporting system, it should represent a reasonably reliable picture of the overall magnitude of the program. In this survey, 20 States indicated that in fiscal year 1978 they were utilizing this authority to hire some 2,740 welfare recipients at an overall cost of $7,700,000 as shown above.

[2] Data for 3 quarters only.

[3] Data for 2 quarters only.

TABLE 9.—TITLE XX TRAINING FUNDS: 1979 ESTIMATED FUNDING COMPARED WITH STATE DISTRIBUTION OF 3 PERCENT OF $2.9 BILLION SERVICES CEILING [1]

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Estimated funding in fiscal 1979	Distribution of 3 percent of $2.9 billion ceiling	1979 training as a percent of $2.9 billion services ceiling
Total	$88,779	$86,998	3.1
Alabama	745	1,483	1.5
Alaska	439	163	7.9
Arizona	1,277	923	4.1
Arkansas	1,615	862	5.6
California	5,014	8,805	1.7
Colorado	1,464	1,053	4.1
Connecticut	8,605	1,249	20.6
Delaware	256	234	3.2
District of Columbia	226	277	2.4
Florida	728	3,399	.6
Georgia	3,075	2,030	4.5
Hawaii	92	359	.7
Idaho	357	344	3.1
Illinois	556	4,522	.3
Indiana	214	2,143	.2
Iowa	614	1,157	1.5
Kansas	1,088	935	3.4
Kentucky	2,095	1,390	4.5
Louisiana	1,665	1,576	3.1
Maine	504	436	3.4
Maryland	1,676	1,664	3.0
Massachusetts	4,251	2,325	5.4
Michigan	2,509	3,671	2.0
Minnesota	1,684	1,598	3.1
Mississippi	1,292	960	4.0

TABLE 9.—TITLE XX TRAINING FUNDS: 1979 ESTIMATED FUNDING COMPARED WITH STATE DISTRIBUTION OF 3 PERCENT OF $2.9 BILLION SERVICES CEILING [1]—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Estimated funding in fiscal 1979	Distribution of 3 percent of $2.9 billion ceiling	1979 training as a percent of $2.9 billion services ceiling
Missouri	1,020	1,930	1.5
Montana	757	305	7.4
Nebraska	282	627	1.3
Nevada	277	254	3.2
New Hampshire	77	341	.6
New Jersey	3,731	2,947	3.7
New Mexico	1,301	478	8.1
New York	6,721	7,208	2.7
North Carolina	3,925	2,221	5.2
North Dakota	223	262	2.5
Ohio	805	4,303	.5
Oklahoma	394	1,130	1.0
Oregon	1,414	955	4.4
Pennsylvania	3,896	4,739	2.4
Rhode Island	555	376	4.4
South Carolina	948	1,156	2.4
South Dakota	340	277	3.6
Tennessee	1,546	1,728	2.6
Texas	9,625	5,159	5.5
Utah	1,498	509	8.8
Vermont	505	194	7.7
Virginia	596	2,065	.8
Washington	2,011	1,471	4.1
West Virginia	2,428	747	9.7
Wisconsin	1,686	1,871	2.7
Wyoming	177	163	3.2

[1] Based on HEW estimates excluding late claims which may be submitted for reimbursement in fiscal 1980.

TABLE 10.—TITLE IV-B—CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEARS 1978-79

[Amount in dollars]

States	1978 actual	1979 estimate
United States	56,500,000	56,500,000
Alabama	1,173,678	1,170,805
Alaska	139,880	144,756
Arizona	691,069	691,342
Arkansas	682,379	689,193
California	4,449,326	4,542,862
Colorado	696,206	699,538
Connecticut	647,170	633,961
Delaware	191,378	188,989
District of Columbia	179,598	176,825
Florida	1,908,322	1,882,409
Georgia	1,485,621	1,493,098
Guam	119,436	118,558
Hawaii	265,423	265,295
Idaho	309,119	317,976
Illinois	2,361,696	2,348,214
Indiana	1,418,583	1,409,997
Iowa	728,371	722,963
Kansas	587,653	586,198
Kentucky	1,053,113	1,054,418
Louisiana	1,280,801	1,300,614
Maine	374,102	376,946
Maryland	968,673	952,099
Massachusetts	1,347,349	1,321,468
Michigan	2,197,048	2,175,753
Minnesota	1,048,311	1,037,826
Mississippi	888,553	898,981
Missouri	1,250,020	1,242,933
Montana	279,823	271,095
Nebraska	435,010	434,161
Nevada	199,924	204,636

TABLE 10.—TITLE IV-B—CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEARS 1978-79—Continued

[Amount in dollars]

States	1978 actual	1979 estimate
New Hampshire	247,109	290,404
New Jersey	1,505,830	1,487,404
New Mexico	454,464	458,867
New York	3,648,138	3,585,058
North Carolina	1,586,868	1,588,154
North Dakota	222,355	223,009
Ohio	2,644,111	2,633,677
Oklahoma	792,553	800,933
Oregon	621,629	628,364
Pennsylvania	2,722,168	2,670,341
Puerto Rico	1,533,603	1,466,777
Rhode Island	282,870	282,623
South Carolina	947,985	950,474
Tennessee	1,232,882	1,245,086
Texas	3,419,393	3,496,219
Utah	493,513	512,749
Vermont	206,558	207,716
Virgin Islands	114,187	110,630
Virginia	1,286,071	1,294,705
Washington	884,480	888,809
West Virginia	569,556	578,984
Wisconsin	1,240,934	1,238,350
Wyoming	166,364	170,551
Northern Marianas		78,800

[1] Each State receives a uniform grant of $70,000 and an additional grant which varies directly with child population under 21 and inversely with average per capita income.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 11—CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: STATE ESTIMATES OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORTED UNDER THE TITLE IV-B PROGRAM FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Adoption	Day care	Foster care	Protective services	Other CWS services	Total
Total	$25,775,138	$63,456,320	$581,021,701	$63,613,810	$51,985,877	$792,853,046
Alabama	700,909	0	3,157,414	243,703	1,548,915	5,650,941
Alaska	0	0	2,328,800	0	4,711,700	7,040,500
Arizona	230,900	0	20,372,000	0	3,579,900	24,182,800
Arkansas	0	0	542,142	0	595,140	1,137,282
California	15,392,594	13,672,000	92,218,300	10,163,002	7,965,980	139,411,876
Colorado	81,151	81,154	21,205,063	131,921	1,738,059	23,237,348
Connecticut	191,188	44,448	12,626,114	71,128	268,236	13,201,114
Delaware	0	0	443,949	0	0	443,949
District of Columbia	363,500	9,672,100	15,453,900	464,900	2,307,400	28,261,800
Florida	51,725	5,354	13,138,866	127,488	2,547	13,325,980
Georgia	0	0	2,646,398	0	0	2,646,398
Guam	0	0	18,720	132,433	59,079	210,232
Hawaii	39,870	0	1,265,939	105,633	195,257	1,606,699
Idaho	0	0	809,503	0	24,000	833,503
Illinois	0	0	0	0	5,500,000	5,500,000
Indiana	32,696	0	21,558,327	10,000	111,414	21,712,437
Iowa	448,000	25,000	10,108,000	700,000	0	11,281,000
Kansas	0	0	1,207,411	0	0	1,207,411
Kentucky	0	0	2,019,663	0	0	2,019,663
Louisiana	0	175,000	7,518,696	0	400	7,694,096
Maine	85,000	42,287	2,048,950	120,000	207,749	2,503,986
Maryland	525,647	0	26,257,246	3,991,274	677,424	31,451,591
Massachusetts	800,000	0	36,050,000	2,500,000	300,000	39,650,000
Michigan	0	0	28,219,600	0	0	28,219,600
Minnesota	20,695	269,028	1,138,194	82,777	558,750	2,069,444

Mississippi	0	0	2,065,000	30,000	120,000	2,215,000
Missouri	0	0	4,531,084	0	0	4,531,084
Montana	30,087	149,517	918,080	464,000	107,651	1,669,335
Nebraska	200,000	0	2,263,000	0	0	2,463,000
Nevada	10,000	0	975,000	0	0	985,000
New Hampshire	0	37,252	95,790	138,364	260,762	532,168
New Jersey	877,409	83,160	14,016,830	16,093,860	4,588,208	35,659,467
New Mexico	0	0	759,085	0	0	759,085
New York	0	0	61,735,058	0	0	61,735,058
North Carolina	67,104	130,000	4,726,842	0	425,947	5,349,893
North Dakota	63,250	0	206,818	10,000	187,750	467,818
Ohio	2,946,145	23,,21,632	42,817,322	8,576,559	9,296,727	86,758,385
Oklahoma	88,192	56,202	2,226,470	57,968	59,433	2,488,265
Oregon	0	0	4,002,063	0	0	4,002,063
Pennsylvania	1,231,911	4,706,439	77,392,329	15,798,278	4,827,798	103,956,355
Puerto Rico	46,648	630,471	620,730	782,353	220,202	2,300,404
Rhode Island	195,187	0	7,845,324	1,379,285	470,745	9,891,541
South Carolina	708,570	44,500	1,569,672	141,714	94,476	2,558,932
South Dakota	52,860	40,178	1,253,051	0	164,620	1,510,709
Tennessee	172,700	0	3,161,500	0	60,600	3,394,800
Texas	0	9,440,041	7,205,584	0	0	16,645,625
Utah	0	0	1,617,000	0	0	1,617,000
Vermont	0	0	930,000	0	0	930,000
Virgin Islands	0	893,057	723,067	496,653	64,142	2,181,919
Virginia	121,600	132,700	10,097,100	663,600	44,300	11,059,300
Washington	0	0	1,845,750	0	0	1,845,750
West Virginia	0	0	399,211	136,917	440,566	976,694
Wisconsin	0	0	2,814,479	0	200,000	2,384,479
Wyoming	0	0	485,267	0	0	485,267

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 12.—AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: FOSTER CARE, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Amounts in dollars]

	Total payments computable for Federal funding	Federal share	Non-Federal share
Alabama	$1,725,747	$1,283,428	$442,319
Alaska	1,039,927	519,975	519,952
Arizona	159,506	71,148	88,358
Arkansas	581,367	435,939	145,428
California	55,799,597	27,899,804	27,899,793
Colorado	2,034,538	1,112,688	921,850
Connecticut	3,378,990	1,689,497	1,689,493
Delaware	934,918	467,460	467,458
District of Columbia	1,182,363	601,184	581,179
Florida	835,998	497,361	338,637
Georgia	3,420,413	1,524,090	1,896,323
Guam			
Hawaii	59,477	29,739	29,738
Idaho	630,493	429,870	200,623
Illinois [1]			
Indiana	2,464,012	1,416,069	1,047,943
Iowa	1,962,357	1,121,094	841,263
Kansas	4,223,091	2,281,314	1,941,777
Kentucky	2,694,656	1,923,104	771,552
Louisiana	3,459,448	2,504,985	954,463
Maine	2,404,878	1,663,249	741,629
Maryland	6,314,353	3,157,178	3,157,175
Massachusetts	4,373,917	2,186,961	2,186,956
Michigan	16,816,421	8,408,211	8,408,210
Minnesota	6,226,472	3,539,127	2,687,345
Mississippi	1,461,905	976,827	485,078
Missouri	2,249,180	1,326,566	922,614
Montana	976,132	623,602	352,530
Nebraska	964,759	536,310	428,449
Nevada	443,042	221,521	221,521

TABLE 12.—AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: FOSTER CARE, FISCAL YEAR 1977—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Total payments computable for Federal funding	Federal share	Non-Federal share
New Hampshire	$687,451	$375,232	$312,219
New Jersey	164,269	82,135	82,134
New Mexico	114,946	79,684	35,262
New York	176,252,047	88,126,025	88,126,022
North Carolina	1,098,760	747,587	351,173
North Dakota	843,011	485,490	357,521
Ohio	3,921,294	2,134,969	1,790,325
Oklahoma	827,647	558,001	269,646
Oregon	6,055,247	3,575,015	2,480,232
Pennsylvania	8,564,316	4,743,774	3,820,542
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	235,859	133,377	102,482
South Carolina	803,888	550,263	253,625
South Dakota	610,405	410,376	200,029
Tennessee	2,920,505	1,565,554	1,354,951
Texas	2,777,180	1,067,555	1,709,625
Utah	527,742	369,632	158,110
Vermont	363,643	253,896	109,747
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	5,010,845	2,923,326	2,087,519
Washington	3,873,454	2,080,818	1,792,636
West Virginia	981,187	705,475	275,712
Wisconsin	5,597,940	3,353,726	2,244,214
Wyoming	118,284	72,082	46,202
Total	351,171,877	182,824,293	168,347,584

[1] Data not available.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 13.—AFDC FOSTER CARE: MONTHLY COST PER CHILD, BY STATE, ANNUAL AVERAGES

State	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S. average	$257.80	$297.70	$297.80	$346.60
Alabama	82.20	91.30	97.60	98.00
Alaska	310.30	409.60	516.60	583.90
Arizona	155.10	181.50	148.10	331.80
Arkansas	96.80	105.30	102.50	102.70
California	279.10	312.60	340.70	358.90
Colorado	227.30	228.20	184.70	181.80
Connecticut	223.80	227.30	208.10	199.40
Delaware	137.60	154.70	158.80	161.90
District of Columbia	275.90	259.80	278.80	265.90
Florida	140.30	177.20	144.40	153.40
Georgia	117.20	124.00	125.70	126.50
Guam	117.90	113.00	111.60	110.20
Hawaii	144.00	159.50	147.00	138.70
Idaho	105.60	111.70	135.30	239.50
Illinois	204.00	208.80	197.70	217.50
Indiana	68.70	68.90	73.90	78.80
Iowa	180.10	187.80	208.50	213.60
Kansas	271.00	218.20	239.80	248.80
Kentucky	97.70	98.30	167.90	153.10
Louisiana	141.10	153.70	165.90	183.40
Maine	145.80	175.00	186.30	208.80
Maryland	145.40	148.10	160.80	177.30
Massachusetts	251.20	274.40	256.80	261.50
Michigan	262.70	296.40	336.60	356.00
Minnesota	272.80	296.30	241.50	241.60

TABLE 13.—AFDC FOSTER CARE: MONTHLY COST PER CHILD, BY STATE, ANNUAL AVERAGES—Continued

State	1975	1976	1977	1978
Mississippi	$109.60	$120.50	$121.30	$120.60
Missouri	95.60	95.80	97.50	98.00
Montana	144.20	185.90	207.10	210.40
Nebraska	119.20	131.40	149.30	186.10
Nevada	168.60	178.70	198.30	203.30
New Hampshire	94.80	95.80	97.40	106.30
New Jersey	135.70	166.40	169.20	170.10
New Mexico	89.30	110.60	112.40	126.50
New York	468.60	669.00	609.20	765.50
North Carolina	102.00	104.20	109.60	117.70
North Dakota	147.00	162.90	166.90	179.00
Ohio	66.40	71.00	72.00	90.30
Oklahoma	96.80	97.90	96.50	98.60
Oregon	217.20	243.30	281.80	287.80
Pennsylvania	154.50	194.20	219.00	290.30
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	141.40	177.40	172.70	180.00
South Carolina	84.50	91.50	97.10	100.20
South Dakota	157.10	158.80	119.90	124.20
Tennessee	131.40	132.80	131.30	135.30
Texas	104.40	121.80	168.20	200.30
Utah	143.40	135.50	149.50	155.30
Vermont	192.00	115.10	128.30	137.40
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	142.50	149.50	134.40	137.70
Washington	162.40	178.30	196.30	209.50
West Virginia	106.80	112.60	127.00	140.10
Wisconsin	300.20	337.10	336.10	344.40
Wyoming	169.10	224.50	236.70	250.50

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF AFDC FOSTER CARE CHILDREN, BY STATE, ANNUAL AVERAGES

State	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1st 7 mo)
U.S. total	114,681.5	114,071.2	110,116.5	107,433.3
Alabama	1,686.8	1,465.1	1,464.0	1,529.3
Alaska	260.9	195.4	159.0	132.4
Arizona	52.8	75.9	84.0	36.3
Arkansas	556.0	495.4	456.3	418.3
California	15,954.1	13,350.1	12,248.8	12,363.3
Colorado	706.8	846.7	1,019.9	1,004.6
Connecticut	2,012.3	1,945.1	1,770.0	1,612.0
Delaware	500.3	520.3	472.8	438.7
District of Columbia	332.4	359.8	348.8	286.0
Florida	129.1	128.8	609.2	964.0
Georgia	2,005.6	2,099.4	2,034.8	1,974.7
Guam	8.3	27.2	21.9	20.9
Hawaii	44.1	38.3	28.7	26.7
Idaho	512.4	457.3	301.4	257.0
Illinois	4,844.0	4,103.4	3,883.4	3,606.9
Indiana	3,430.0	3,469.5	2,612.5	2,162.7
Iowa	849.6	739.7	787.8	843.1
Kansas	1,789.5	1,696.0	1,610.4	1,617.3
Kentucky	2,074.2	1,829.6	1,784.7	1,378.3
Louisiana	1,783.1	1,796.8	1,937.0	1,987.0
Maine	1,139.9	1,165.1	1,136.9	1,133.6
Maryland	4,034.8	3,754.8	3,483.2	2,874.7
Massachusetts	2,333.5	2,474.3	2,602.4	2,643.4
Michigan	4,087.1	4,385.6	4,688.3	4,796.7
Minnesota	2,997.0	2,598.8	2,117.0	2,001.9

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF AFDC FOSTER CARE CHILDREN, BY STATE, ANNUAL AVERAGES—Continued

State	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1st 7 mo)
Mississippi	918.2	1,001.8	1,017.8	1,101.4
Missouri	1,393.3	1,732.0	2,005.4	2,114.0
Montana	441.0	410.5	410.2	377.6
Nebraska	605.5	617.4	578.8	557.4
Nevada	195.3	202.5	201.4	241.6
New Hampshire	630.3	596.3	585.5	559.7
New Jersey	1,417.3	2,456.6	1,404.8	515.7
New Mexico	157.4	143.4	124.1	122.6
New York	22,506.8	24,846.7	25,282.3	25,318.6
North Carolina	2,717.5	2,591.3	2,420.9	2,143.6
North Dakota	501.3	444.2	400.7	381.9
Ohio	5,122.6	4,783.6	4,468.0	4,339.4
Oklahoma	762.8	645.8	588.2	710.4
Oregon	2,063.1	2,022.2	1,902.9	2,016.4
Pennsylvania	4,868.3	5,336.4	5,194.4	5,771.1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	195.5	193.1	182.0	250.0
South Carolina	623.5	665.6	709.4	660.1
South Dakota	486.7	461.4	371.3	328.4
Tennessee	1,717.7	1,764.8	1,912.3	1,873.0
Texas	2,890.2	3,211.0	3,362.4	3,062.0
Utah	406.3	392.5	353.1	372.7
Vermont	425.3	455.3	416.5	367.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3,559.5	3,469.2	3,114.3	2,863.6
Washington	2,050.7	1,776.7	1,668.5	1,585.7
West Virginia	543.8	523.8	609.7	716.7
Wisconsin	3,271.3	3,240.4	3,008.2	2,911.0
Wyoming	86.2	68.8	60.3	61.7

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 15.—AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, FOSTER CARE SEGMENT: RECIPIENTS OF CASH PAYMENTS AND AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS, BY STATE, JANUARY 1979

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Total foster care			Average per		Foster family homes			Child care institutions		
	Total cases	Total children	Total amount	Case	Child	Total cases	Total children	Total payments	Total cases	Total children	Total payments
Total	81,550	104,108	$34,687,233	$425.35	$333.19	60,644	80,700	$18,155,935	11,906	13,799	$14,451,681
Alabama	759	1,505	182,625	240.61	121.35	672	1,387	169,236	87	118	13,389
Alaska [1]	40	65	39,200	(2)	603.08	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Arizona	35	53	14,956	(2)	282.19	28	45	8,413	7	8	6,543
Arkansas	198	354	35,710	180.35	100.88	185	326	32,748	13	28	2,964
California	9,065	12,393	4,685,824	561.91	378.10	6,916	10,046	2,229,218	2,149	2,347	2,456,606
Colorado [3]	1,021	1,021	178,660	174.99	174.99	777	777	84,817	244	244	93,843
Connecticut	986	1,413	322,756	327.34	228.42	698	1,096	168,253	288	317	154,503
Delaware	228	405	75,499	331.14	186.42	172	313	49,541	68	92	25,958
District of Columbia	147	195	51,659	351.42	264.92	103	132	37,600	44	63	14,059
Florida [3]	832	1,159	188,208	226.21	162.39	832	1,159	188,208	0	0	
Georgia [3]	1,600	1,973	249,627	156.02	126.52	1,409	1,738	212,437	191	235	37,190
Guam	17	24	2,735	(2)	(2)	17	24	2,735	0	0	0
Hawaii	30	30	3,929	(2)	(2)	30	30	3,929	0	0	0
Idaho	92	241	53,765	584.40	223.09	(2)	221	32,903	(2)	20	20,862
Illinois [3]	3,667	3,667	769,800	209.93	209.93	3,362	3,362	569,000	305	305	200,800
Indiana	1,583	2,026	160,122	101.15	79.03	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Iowa	790	790	161,760	204.76	204.76	621	621	113,516	169	169	48,244
Kansas	1,460	1,460	445,329	305.02	305.02	1,148	1,148	290,852	312	312	154,477
Kentucky [3]	1,288	1,288	205,814	159.79	159.79	1,159	1,159	(2)	129	129	(2)
Louisiana	1,179	2,168	324,075	274.87	149.48	1,077	1,866	255,365	102	302	68,710
Maine	1,170	1,170	246,353	210.56	210.56	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Maryland	2,672	2,672	511,154	191.30	191.30	2,322	2,322	348,264	350	350	162,890
Massachusetts	2,300	2,556	632,920	275.18	247.62	2,075	2,329	410,927	225	227	221,993
Michigan	4,874	4,874	1,582,673	324.72	324.72	4,277	4,277	799,905	597	597	782,768
Minnesota	1,385	1,782	457,931	330.64	256.98	1,274	1,659	394,746	111	123	63,185

Mississippi	605	1,089	129,432	213.94	118.85	605	1,089	129,432	0	0	0
Missouri [2]	921	2,108	206,111	223.79	97.78	842	1,926	188,324	79	182	17,787
Montana	234	335	68,372	292.19	204.10	234	335	68,372	0	0	0
Nebraska	557	567	123,742	222.16	218.24	507	514	108,742	50	53	15,000
Nevada	198	260	49,520	250.10	190.46	191	248	36,060	7	12	13,460
New Hampshire	527	427	47,850	90.80	90.80	416	416	36,567	111	111	11,283
New Jersey	672	672	81,839	121.78	121.78	672	672	81,839	0	0	0
New Mexico	57	105	13,703	240.40	130.50	49	86	11,771	8	19	1,932
New York	16,589	23,441	16,256,179	979.94	693.49	12,164	18,174	7,785,194	4,425	5,267	8,470,985
North Carolina	1,207	2,016	254,238	210.64	126.11	1,018	1,644	208,000	231	372	46,238
North Dakota	233	361	69,531	298.42	192.61	192	317	50,371	41	44	18,660
Ohio	2,721	4,125	440,634	161.94	106.82	2,512	3,816	399,211	257	309	41,423
Oklahoma	373	688	87,918	235.71	127.79	373	688	87,918	0	0	0
Oregon	2,176	2,176	669,301	307.58	307.58	1,932	1,932	386,755	244	244	282,545
Pennsylvania [3]	5,765	5,765	1,325,018	229.84	229.84	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	146	250	45,000	308.22	180.00	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina	410	637	72,481	176.78	113.78	410	637	72,481	0	0	0
South Dakota	236	316	55,239	234.06	174.81	209	284	41,829	27	32	13,410
Tennessee	822	1,871	270,880	329.54	144.78	765	1,756	251,218	84	115	19,662
Texas	3,208	3,208	706,859	220.34	220.34	3,069	3,069	660,574	139	139	46,285
Utah	333	333	58,112	174.51	174.51	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vermont [3]	185	362	50,000	270.27	138.12	166	324	19,588	19	38	30,412
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,566	2,607	377,112	240.81	144.65	1,436	2,455	339,664	130	152	37,448
Washington	900	1,218	284,207	315.79	233.34	745	1,034	179,556	155	184	104,651
West Virginia	275	550	89,712	326.23	163.11	245	490	54,053	30	60	35,659
Wisconsin	3,180	3,180	1,249,926	393.06	393.06	2,722	2,722	548,086	458	458	701,840
Wyoming	36	57	21,235	(1)	372.54	16	35	7,208	20	22	14,027

[1] Foster family homes and child care institutions columns will not add due to nonreporting of these items by several States.
[2] Estimated data.
[3] Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 16.—RELATIVE SIZE OF AFDC FOSTER CARE PROGRAM

(January to June 1978)

State	Percent of all AFDC children in foster care	Foster care costs as percent of AFDC costs	Ratio of costs per child: foster care to all AFDC
U.S. total	1.46	4.17	4.08
Alabama	1.21	2.22	2.51
Alaska	1.51	5.57	5.16
Arizona	.10	.48	6.68
Arkansas	.63	1.01	2.18
California	1.28	2.88	3.33
Colorado	1.68	2.93	2.48
Connecticut	1.69	2.34	1.96
Delaware	1.98	3.06	2.18
District of Columbia	.44	1.03	3.30
Florida	.54	1.21	3.05
Georgia	1.22	2.93	3.25
Guam	.58	.87	2.02
Hawaii	.07	.05	1.20
Idaho	1.91	3.46	2.62
Illinois	.71	1.35	2.67
Indiana	1.95	1.72	1.22
Iowa	1.33	2.01	2.26
Kansas	3.24	6.77	2.87
Kentucky	1.15	2.07	2.53
Louisiana	1.28	4.52	4.73
Maine	2.78	5.57	2.95
Maryland	2.00	3.67	2.64
Massachusetts	1.06	1.70	2.38
Michigan	1.11	2.64	3.43
Minnesota	2.22	3.53	2.32

TABLE 16.—RELATIVE SIZE OF AFDC FOSTER CARE PROGRAM—Continued

(January to June 1978)

State	Percent of all AFDC children in foster care	Foster care costs as percent of AFDC costs	Ratio of costs per child: foster care to all AFDC
Mississippi	.86	5.41	8.26
Missouri	1.43	1.68	1.66
Montana	2.99	6.67	3.16
Nebraska	2.19	3.15	2.03
Nevada	3.19	6.92	3.04
New Hampshire	3.75	3.45	1.35
New Jersey	.16	.21	1.88
New Mexico	.33	.58	2.44
New York	3.09	13.46	6.28
North Carolina	1.48	2.18	2.02
North Dakota	3.97	5.47	2.01
Ohio	1.21	1.04	1.25
Oklahoma	1.10	1.14	1.39
Oregon	2.47	4.61	2.82
Pennsylvania	1.31	1.96	2.22
Rhode Island	.69	.88	1.84
South Carolina	.64	1.53	3.29
South Dakota	2.10	2.69	1.76
Tennessee	1.56	3.96	3.48
Texas	1.40	6.02	5.78
Utah	1.32	1.69	1.76
Vermont	2.84	2.93	1.56
Virginia	2.44	3.54	2.03
Washington	1.74	2.25	2.00
West Virginia	1.36	2.15	2.18
Wisconsin	2.12	4.59	3.11
Wyoming	1.40	3.02	2.97

Source: Data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 17.—RELATIVE SIZE OF INSTITUTIONAL AFDC FOSTER CARE

(January to June 1978)

State	Institutional care as percent of all AFDC foster care—	
	Number of children	Amount of funds
U.S. total[1]	24.67	46.81
Alabama	6.96	6.35
Alaska	31.66	67.35
Arizona	26.94	68.12
Arkansas	6.85	7.91
California	17.79	50.43
Colorado	23.86	52.53
Connecticut	20.33	42.07
Delaware	21.89	33.47
District of Columbia	39.46	55.12
Florida	NA	NA
Georgia	11.97	14.92
Guam	NA	NA
Hawaii	NA	NA
Idaho	10.95	42.76
Illinois	10.20	42.21
Indiana	NA	NA
Iowa	22.92	32.99
Kansas	29.57	48.99
Kentucky	9.99	NA
Louisiana	5.96	17.13
Maine	NA	NA
Maryland	13.76	32.67
Massachusetts	10.42	41.23
Michigan	13.28	49.74
Minnesota	6.99	14.69
Mississippi	NA	NA
Missouri	8.63	8.63
Montana	NA	NA
Nebraska	9.31	10.88
Nevada	8.83	32.41

TABLE 17.—RELATIVE SIZE OF INSTITUTIONAL AFDC FOSTER CARE—Continued

(January to June 1978)

State	Institutional care as percent of all AFDC foster care—	
	Number of children	Amount of funds
New Hampshire	22.03	25.78
New Jersey	NA	NA
New Mexico	12.21	15.67
New York[1]	56.03	53.07
North Carolina	19.60[1]	19.06
North Dakota	11.77	25.45
Ohio	8.14	10.22
Oklahoma	NA	NA
Oregon	11.00	38.05
Pennsylvania	NA	NA
Rhode Island	NA	NA
South Carolina	NA	NA
South Dakota	8.74	11.32
Tennessee	8.19	9.23
Texas	5.29	6.91
Utah	NA	NA
Vermont	12.21	37.91
Virginia	5.53	12.93
Washington	14.40	32.57
West Virginia	10.46	33.95
Wisconsin	14.04	58.82
Wyoming	32.35	61.99

[1] Beginning with January 1979, statistics reported to HEW by the State of New York reflect that State's new method of estimating the breakdown of the number of children who are either in foster family homes or in institutional care. Earlier reporting, reflected in this table, shows about 56 percent of New York's foster care children in institutional care. Current reporting indicates that perhaps about 23 percent of the children are in institutional care. The figures in this table showing the percentage of children in institutional care are therefore presumably exaggerated. This exaggeration would also be reflected in the national total.

Source: Data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF AFDC FOSTER CARE PER CHILD

(January to June 1978)

State	All AFDC foster care	Foster home care	Institutional care
U. S. total [1]	$345.62	$258.58	$707.59
Alabama	93.94	94.56	85.63
Alaska	580.12	277.16	1,234.13
Arizona	322.26	140.63	814.85
Arkansas	103.15	101.97	119.08
California	357.49	215.54	1,013.69
Colorado	182.00	113.48	400.63
Connecticut	199.03	144.73	411.77
Delaware	162.08	138.05	247.82
District of Columbia	266.92	197.84	372.92
Florida	153.17	153.17	NA
Georgia	126.51	122.27	157.67
Guam	108.87	108.87	NA
Hawaii	141.19	141.19	NA
Idaho	232.15	149.22	906.88
Illinois	212.98	137.05	881.58
Indiana	78.82	NA	NA
Iowa	213.99	186.01	308.08
Kansas	253.90	183.88	420.67
Kentucky	152.33	NA	NA
Louisiana	185.29	163.28	532.33
Maine	209.52	NA	NA
Maryland	175.34	136.88	416.48
Massachusetts	262.05	171.92	1,036.45
Michigan	365.85	212.04	1,370.27
Minnesota	241.42	221.45	507.03
Mississippi	120.86	120.86	NA
Missouri	98.01	98.02	97.96
Montana	211.01	211.01	NA
Nebraska	183.38	180.22	214.13
Nevada	204.96	151.93	752.58

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF AFDC FOSTER CARE PER CHILD—Continued

(January to June 1978)

State	All AFDC foster care	Foster home care	Institutional care
New Hampshire	$110.67	$105.34	$129.51
New Jersey	166.17	166.17	NA
New Mexico	122.31	117.50	156.94
New York	763.53	814.93	723.20
North Carolina	117.97	118.76	114.75
North Dakota	176.14	148.81	380.99
Ohio	88.24	86.24	110.80
Oklahoma	99.04	99.04	NA
Oregon	286.47	199.39	990.90
Pennsylvania	209.88	NA	NA
Rhode Island	180.00	NA	NA
South Carolina	98.00	98.00	NA
South Dakota	121.87	118.43	157.73
Tennessee	134.31	132.79	151.33
Texas	197.78	194.40	258.30
Utah	155.72	NA	NA
Vermont	136.05	96.22	422.46
Virginia	137.40	126.64	321.28
Washington	208.53	164.26	471.59
West Virginia	142.99	105.49	463.91
Wisconsin	346.20	165.84	1,450.05
Wyoming	242.68	136.38	464.95

[1] Beginning with January 1979, statistics reported to HEW by the State of New York reflect that State's new method of estimating the breakdown of the number of children who are either in foster family homes or in institutional care. Earlier reporting, reflected in this table, indicated that about 56 percent of New York's foster care children were in institutional care. Current reporting indicates that about 23 percent of the children are in institutional care. The figures in this table therefore presumably exaggerate the cost of foster home care per child and understate the cost of institutional care per child. These exaggerations and understatements would also be reflected in the national totals.

Source: Data provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.